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tion, from the point of view of an economist rather than from that of a lawyer. Nevertheless, even from the purely technical aspect several of the papers are of undoubted interest to the legal profession. This is especially true of William C. Johnson's address on the Regulation of Life Insurance Companies. The discussion of the problems connected with colonial administration are also worthy of consideration. The article of Charles Johnston (Bengal Civil Service, Retired) "Helping to Govern India," is not only illuminating as to the basis of some of England's administrative measures, but also decidedly entertaining.

R. D. J.

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PROBATE REPORTS ANNOTATED: CONTAINING RECENT CASES OF GENERAL VALUE DECIDED IN THE COURTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES ON POINTS OF PROBATE LAW, WITH NOTES AND REFERENCES. By WM. LAWRENCE CLARK, Vol. XI. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1907. Pp. xxiv, 736.

The modern development of specialism in the law has produced not only text-books on many of its particular branches, but, in increasingly great numbers, series of reports, devoted to one subject. Among the best of these are Probate Reports Annotated. Primarily, each volume consists of about a hundred cases on probate law, drawn from the recent decisions of the courts of last resort of the several states. Following each case is a copious note giving many citations on the same general subject covered by the case reported. At the end of the volume appears a section called "Memoranda of Other Recent Decisions," which gives an annual digest of the probate law of the United States.

The careful selection of the cases printed in full insures that they are all important, and space will not permit here a discussion of the points involved, but as an interesting example of the extent to which some courts will go in their endeavors to prevent the exercise of undue influence, the following is quoted from the syllabus of *Edgerly v. Edgerly et al.*, 73 N. H., 407, and found on page 147 of the volume before us.

"On application for probate of a will, the burden is on the proponent to show that the will was not the result of undue influence, so that a mere absence of evidence on such issue is fatal to the allowance of the will."

S. B. S.